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and interesting one; one can only regret that the Hepaticae were not also included. The region is fortunately geographically rather than politically delimited and has been a classic one in the development of German bryology, a history of its bryological investigation naturally forming the beginning of part I. There follow a description of its physical and climatic features and in exemplary detail of its geologic structure so far as the constituent rocks and their distribution are concerned. The various parts are then described minutely with reference to their characteristic moss-species, after which a comparison with other, mostly European, regions is made. Finally several pages are devoted to the variation of the species and its significance. This first part is decidedly the interesting part of the book and reveals the author as a bryologist of astonishing field-experience, as a naturalist—with all respect be it said—rather than an oecologist. The second part is the usual list of species, localities, etc., preceded by an unfruitful discussion of phylogenetic arrangement and the tiresome reiteration of the *Sphagnum*-polemics with Warnstorf. Evidently as a matter of reprisal for Warnstorf's latest atrocities one notes an unusually large number of Rl. species in *Sphagnum*. Names in other groups have an entirely familiar look.

A. LEROY ANDREWS.

ITHACA, N. Y.

SHORTER NOTES

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, S. M. S. Secretary, writes to let us know that he has safely reached New York after an extended trip through western Canada, the Pacific Coast States, and return via the Panama Canal. We hope to hear more of this trip.

THE EDITOR is again at his accustomed place after a three-months botanical trip, through the great state of Washington. Accompanied by his wife he made stops at Newman Lake, along the Idaho line northeast of Spokane, mainly in an open rather arid yellow-pine district, and southwest into the treeless region: Pasco, on the Columbia River desert; Ellensburg, where the yellow-pine forest appears again; Easton, in the forest just east of the crest of the Cascades; Mt. Rainier, where two weeks were spent from the dense forest at the base up to the arctic belt at the snow-line; Tacoma, with its red fir forests, bogs, and prairies; and Pacific Beach, in the narrow belt of Sitka Spruce forest along the western coast of the state. There were brought back about seven thousand botanical specimens, including, of course, a fair proportion of bryological material and lichens.

Returning by way of California the opportunity was taken of visiting Dr. Hasse, Curator of the S. M. S. Lichen Herbarium. Dr. Hasse has done great things for the S. M. S. Lichen Herbarium and it will be unpleasant news to BRYOLOGIST readers to learn that he is at present in poor health. We know that they would express to Dr. Hasse hopes for a speedy recovery.